

42030 and 42031.

From Lavras, Minas Geraes, Brazil. Presented by Mr. Benjamin H. Hunicutt, director, Escola Agricola de Lavras. Received February 29, 1916.

42030. *EUGENIA KLOTZSCHIANA* Berg. Myrtaceæ. **Pera do campo.**

A promising fruit, similar to a small russet pear in appearance, and possessing a pleasantly acid, aromatic pulp.

See S. P. I. Nos. 37392 and 37492 for previous introductions and description.

42031. *MYRCIARIA* sp. Myrtaceæ. **Jaboticaba.**

A large tree bearing fruits somewhat similar to grapes of the rotundifolia type. One of the most popular Brazilian fruits.

42032 to 42035.

From Quito, Ecuador. Presented by Mr. Ludovic Söderström, through Mr. Charles S. Hartman, American minister, Quito. Received February 29, 1916. Quoted notes by Mr. Söderström.

42032. *PASSIFLORA MIXTA* L. f. Passifloraceæ. **Granadilla.**

"Seeds of the Passiflora, which was formerly much cultivated in the gardens at Quito but is now rarely seen. This plant is very prolific, and in my garden I have sometimes counted over 100 flowers and fruits at one time on the same plant. In the garden there are two plants from 16 to 20 years old. The natives eat the fruit raw and also use it to flavor ice cream, etc. The altitude of Quito is 9,500 feet. Collected during the months of August to December."

42033. *PASSIFLORA* sp. Passifloraceæ. **Granadilla.**

"Seeds of a Passiflora much cultivated by the Indians in the Valley of Zambiza, northeast of Quito. The fruit is smaller than the preceding variety [S. P. I. No. 42032], is sweeter, and contains more seeds. The flower is much attacked by bats and mice, so that at Quito the plant seldom has fruits. It also requires a warmer climate, 17° to 18° C. The Zambiza Valley is about 1,000 to 1,500 feet lower than Quito and much warmer. Collected during the months of September and October."

42034. *SOLANUM QUITOENSE* Lam. Solanaceæ.

"*Naranjilla*; so called by the natives. The plant is about 6 to 8 feet high with hairy leaves and produces a fruit like a small orange; it is rather acid to taste. Each plant bears hundreds of flowers and fruits. The plant lasts five or six years, when a new plantation is made. The best plantations are in the clearings at about 5,000 to 6,000 feet altitude. The mean temperature is 17° to 19° C. The fruit seems to be the principal article of food during certain seasons for the settlers in the woods. I have never found that this plant flourishes in the dry valleys in the interior, but always in the clearings in the woods."

42035. *PASSIFLORA LIGULARIS* JUSS. Passifloraceæ. **Sweet granadilla.**

"*Granadilla* or passion-flower plant. This plant is cultivated in all the warm valleys in the interior of Ecuador. I have even found this plant growing wild in the woods at about 6,000 feet altitude. In the woods the squirrels always eat the fruit, so very few seeds can be collected there."